

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1
SUBJECT	Population Movement into Hwanghae Province	DATE DISTR.	17 June 1954	
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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- Prior to 1 April 1954 approximately 200 families composed mostly of old people and children moved into Hae-an-myon (N 38-08, E 124-49)(XC-5922), Hwanghae Province, from Kapsan (N 41-05, E 128-17)(DA-4148),¹ South Hamgyong Province.² The trip took 15 or 16 days, via train and motor vehicle. The leaders of the group were the chairman and one other member of the Kapsan-gun People's Committee, and the head and sanitation attendants of the gun People's Hospital.
 - The people were moved by the government to Changyon-gun from South Hamgyong Province for the following reasons:
 - The newcomers were well-indoctrinated in Communism, while the inhabitants of Changyon-gun had been exposed to the democracy of the ROK and, while outwardly showing cooperation with the North Korean regime, actually were against it.
 - The newcomers would help catch South Korean agents infiltrating the coast of Hwanghae Province, and deter the inhabitants from aiding the agents.
 - Farmland, unused because of a shortage of manpower, would be tilled by these newcomers, thus increasing farm production.
 - The People's Committee of Changyon-gun and the gun Women's Alliance were responsible for deciding what each of the communities in Hae-an-myon would contribute to these new families. Contributions consisted of houses, cooking utensils, clothing, and farm tools. The government supplied food on credit to the new inhabitants,³ and distributed the land which had belonged to people who had fled to South Korea. The amount of land given to each household depended upon the number of members able to work. Some persons were required to give a portion of their farm land to the newcomers. Anyone who desired to

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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till more acreage than he had been given was allowed to cultivate as much of the devastated land as he wished.

4. These people were induced to move to Hwanghae Province because they were told that the coastal areas of Hwanghae Province are fertile for farming; land, houses, and daily living commodities abandoned by people who went to South Korea would remain intact; and the weather is very mild and good. However, upon their arrival in Hwanghae Province they discovered that the houses and furnishings were not as good as represented and the food situation was extremely bad. They complained that conditions were entirely different from what they had been told. As of 1 April, with the planting season approaching, they were at a loss because they lacked seed, farm implements, fertilizer, and the knowledge of farming.
5. The natives of Haean, Myon resented the newcomers because it was considered brazen for them to live in someone else's house and to appear to be glad that the home-owners had gone away. Also, the natives were inconvenienced by having to share their houses, farmland, and other belongings with the newcomers; and there was growing friction between the natives and the newcomers because of differences in dialect.

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1. [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED]

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] example of food furnished on credit the allotment of two small mal of rice and one small mal of green beans to six people for 15 days.

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[REDACTED] Comment. A small mal is equivalent to 1.03 pecks.

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